frame, on the one hand with external physical nature, and on the other hand with the mind within, might have supplied many instructive examples. Regarding them merely as materials of government, they do still exhibit some traces of design to the reflecting mind. We see how wise and efficient the provision made for the preservation of the race. We see how the appetites compel man to be industrious and laborious, in order to obtain the food needful for their gratification; and how they render him, active on the one hand, and dependent on the other. Without these appetites he would have been sluggish and inactive; or, impelled by propensities merely mental, he would have been rash in his speculations, and imprudent in his actions. They are one main instrument in the hand of God for giving steadfastness to his government, and in making man fulfil the purposes which he has to execute upon the earth.

II. There are the MENTAL APPETENCES.

(1.) *The appetence for knowledge.* This principle, in the form of curiosity, appears in children in early life, and in the most savage and primitive states of society. The unknown, the hidden, have most powerful attractions for the inquisitive spirit of man. The curious prying into a neighbour's character, and the love of news so common in villages and rural districts, show that this principle is found in the lowest grades of society. As the mind is expanded, so is this desire elevated ; and it becomes the love of travelling, the love of history, the love of reading, and the love of science. The traveller encountering the most imminent perils in the burning sands of Africa or the icy regions of the poles, the scholar wasting his strength over the midnight lamp, testify how intense this desire may become in individual minds.

The more we reflect, the more must we be impressed with the extent of the influence exercised by this principle upon mankind at large. It is a great incentive to activity among

individual
minds, and it helps on the improvement of society. Through it the corners of the earth are brought together, and the most distant periods of the past are made to hand down instruction to the present. It brings human character under inspection, and therefore under the control of public opinion, and thus lays great restraints upon human wickedness. Take away the thirst for knowledge from the race, and you sink them beneath